

very closely rugosely punctured, the postscutellum more sparsely punctured; pronotum about two-thirds as long as the scutellum. Median segment rugosely punctured; the basal area triangular, almost equilateral, obliquely striated, with a median longitudinal groove, the apex irregularly transversely striated. Tergites strongly but not closely punctured, first tergite broader at the apex than long; pygidial area rugulose, elongate, fully twice as long as its greatest breadth, and more than three times as long as its apical breadth, the apex subtruncate. Second sternite shining, sparsely punctured.

*Hab.* Eastern edge of forest of Aberdare Mountains, 7300 ft. (*T. J. Anderson*), February 1911.

This belongs to the group of the European *C. labiata*, and is rather closely related to that species, but is not very near any other Ethiopian species. The interantennal carina is less elevated than in *labiata*, and is flattened towards the base of the clypeus. Two females from Mlanje Plateau, Nyasaland, 6500 ft. (*S. A. Neave*), December 1912, have the postscutellum black and the lamina of the clypeus much reduced in size. These may represent a subspecies, but I cannot regard them as specifically distinct.

XLVI.—*A new Dinosaur from the Stormberg Beds of South Africa.* By S. H. HAUGHTON, B.A., F.G.S., Assistant Director, South African Museum.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the South African Museum.)

*Thecodontosaurus minor*, sp. n.

The specimens forming the type of this new form were presented to the South African Museum by the late Dr. M. Ricono. They consist of a left tibia, a cervical vertebra, and a portion of the left ilium.

*Left Tibia.*—The tibia is 109 mm. long. The proximal articular surface is 31 mm. long and 18 mm. broad. This surface for the most part slopes obliquely backwards and laterally, the inner border being convex from front to back and higher in front than behind. The tuberositas tibiæ is almost the highest point of the bone; it is prolonged anteriorly and turned slightly outwards. The lateral condyle is

strongly developed. Below the head the shaft thins rapidly until at its middle it has an antero-posterior thickness of 12 mm. and a width of 10 mm. Thence it thickens towards the distal end. The anterior face is flat, with a prominent edge on the lateral side and a rounded edge medially. The outer sharp edge is continued down to the anterior distal process. The posterior border of the shaft is rounded.

The distal surface is trapezoidal in form. The inner anterior border is 20.5 mm. long, the posterior outer border 16 mm. long, while the posterior inner border is 12 mm. long. The anterior process lies 7 mm. above the posterior process. Between the two on the outer surface of the bone is a shallow groove.

*Cervical Vertebra.*—The length of the body is 31 mm. The anterior articular surface is slightly larger than the posterior. Both are considerably higher than broad. The body is pronouncedly amphicœlous. There is a prominent median ventral keel, sharper in its anterior half. The whole body is strongly compressed laterally, having a width at the middle of 5 mm. and at the anterior end of 8 mm. The canal has a height and breadth anteriorly each of 5 mm. The ends of the zygapophyses are missing. The dorsal spine was low and fairly long, with a somewhat convex upper border.

*Ischium.*—A portion of what is probably the left ischium is preserved, including the proximal articular surface. The bone is bent strongly backwards, more so than in *Thecodontosaurus antiquus* as figured by von Huene, so that the ischium must have been directed very strongly backwards. At the broken distal end the bone is 12 mm. thick and 6.5 mm. broad. The inner border of the proximal surface is straight, the lateral border has a prominent outward projection, the maximum width of the surface being 9 mm.

The nature of the tibia and the ischium mark these remains off from the Plateosauridæ, and place them among the Thecodontosauridæ. They indicate a member of this family smaller than any hitherto described from South Africa, and which cannot be exactly identified with any European species. I propose, therefore, to give it a new specific name, *Thecodontosaurus minor*.

*Type.* S.A.M. Cat. no. 3451.

*Locality.* Pitsing, Maclear, C.P. Cutting in road to Naude's Nek.

*Horizon.* Red Beds, just below halfway from base.